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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial.

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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Motion to Recommit the Pipe Line Bill Lost in Each House.

The Senate Discusses the Bill to Allow Defendants in Criminal Cases to Testify.

SENATE.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 11, 1875.

The following bills were reported favorably from committees: The Judicial Salaries bill (it leaves salaries as at present); To repeal the act of last year relative to county treasurers; Authorizing appeals from assessments; To declare the intent of the 65th section of the Penal Code; Providing for the transfer of arbitrators' awards and liens thereon; For the formation of wharf companies; Regulating the form of writs in suits against the State; House bill fixing the terms of city, ward and township officers' terms; To provide for the refunding and redemption of municipal indebtedness; Enabling assignees to sell encumbered estates.

The bill relative to streets in boroughs was reported negatively.

The following bills were read in place:

Mr. Jones—To cancel claims of the Penn estate.

Mr. Chalfant—To empower courts to change borough limits.

Mr. Bechtel—Supplement to the election law.

Mr. Anderson, of Crawford—To authorize State banks to surrender their charters and become national.

Mr. Cooper—Authorizing cities of the third class to regulate sewer charges.

Mr. Rutan—For the removal of county seats.

Mr. Alexander—For the formation of new counties.

Mr. Jones—To establish industrial schools. [This is not to teach trades, but for the education of the poor and friendless.]

Mr. Jones—To extend the Corporation act to improvement companies.

The bill to permit defendants in criminal cases to testify was discussed at length. The Senate defeated Mr. McKinley's amendment to strike out "testify" and insert "make a statement"—yeas 19, nays 24. The bill goes over.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The following passed second reading: Defining the limitation of prosecutions for forgery; To authorize a change of venue in criminal cases.

The following passed first reading: Compulsory Education law; Amendments to the Constitution; For the incorporation of banks; Providing a remedy for irregularities in sealing, &c., jury wheels; Making judgment notes negotiable; Pipe Line bill [A motion to recommit was lost—yeas 19, nays 11]; To authorize the binding of minors out of the State; To authorize chattel mortgages; To prevent cattle from running at large; Providing for the inspection of timber; Relative to insolvent bail for stay of execution; To validate municipal bonds issued for value; To prevent the defiling of ice; For holding separate courts where there are more than one law judges; Relative to investments by executors and trustees; Allowing divorces for lunacy; Fixing the pay of township officers; Relating to acts of foreign notaries; Relative to acknowledgment of sheriffs' indemnity bonds; To regulate medical practice.

HOUSE.

In the House the following bills passed second reading: Senate supplement relating to partnership associations; Act authorizing compulsory non-suits; Repealing the proviso in section 1 of the Act relating to the maintenance of soldiers' orphans; Exempting soldiers receiving pensions *from her copita* and occupation taxes; Authorizing burgesses and town councils to levy and collect gas and water tax; Removing disabilities of aliens in real estate transactions; Fixing the compensation of arbitrators; Authorizing the holding of orphan's courts, in certain cases, by other judges.

The Senate bill relating to the Indiana township road law was defeated on constitutional grounds.

The Erie Academy bill was recommitted.

The Senate bill authorizing the Supreme Court to appoint its officers was lost on constitutional grounds. The supplement preventing the spread of Canada thistles, the bill reducing the sinking fund reserves and increasing the revenue of the general fund, and the bill directing the manner in which the judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county shall detail judges to hold criminal courts, also passed second reading.

Mr. Huhn moved to suspend the rules to enable him to make a motion to recommit the Pipe Line bill to the Corporation Committee to hear a delegation from the Philadelphia Board of Trade. The motion was about being carried by a standing vote when Messrs. Hanna and Long called the yeas and nays, and it was lost—yeas 90, nays 78, a two-third vote being required.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 10, 1875.

The amount of legislation accomplished in either branch, to-day, was not heavy. The Senate passed four bills finally, and debated one on second reading; and has a calendar of about fifty bills to confront it to-morrow. The House got through with the bills on first reading on its calendar, and devoted its afternoon session mainly to receiving reports from committees.

The bill to repeal the Local Option law has got into a snarl, in the House, through the parliamentary blundering of its friends. When the bill was first reported from the Committee on Vice and Immorality, Mr. Campbell, of Butler, made a motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on Local Judiciary. Afraid to trust a vote upon this motion, the friends of the bill made a motion to adjourn, which prevailed, and this carried the bill over among the unfinished business. To-day, the bill was upon the calendar as upon first reading; but the point was made, and the House sustained it, that there being a motion pending to recommit the bill, it could not be read a first time until that motion was disposed of. A motion was then made to suspend the rules, so as to consider the motion to recommit; but as this required a vote of two-thirds, the bill goes over, among the unfinished business, until Wednesday of next week.

The vote to-day, however, 101 to 74, indicates that the bill to repeal the Local option law will pass the House by a majority of thirty, or thereabouts. Of its passage in the Senate, if a vote can be got upon it there, I have very little doubt. The bill has not been polled upon the subject; but I will venture a guess that such will be the result.

The report of the Judiciary Committee, in the House, upon the proposed investigation into the condition of the State Treasury, suggests no special line of action. An investigating committee, appointed by one House alone, would have no power to employ or pay a clerk, or incur expenses not authorized by law. It could not summon witnesses, under the act of 1842, and turn them over to the courts for trial if they refused to testify; but it could not compel the officer investigated to testify nor punish him for refusing. Altogether, the committee seem to think that the House, acting independently, has but little power in the premises, and they therefore fall back upon the incoming Auditor General as the one having the most power to investigate, and most likely to use it. The general understanding is that a resolution will be offered in the House to-morrow or on Friday, to appoint a committee of investigation; but what its fate will be, in the face of this judicial report, that the House is practically powerless to carry such investigation on, it would be hard to forecast.

The bill to permit defendants to testify in criminal cases was up in Senate to-day, and warm speeches were made upon it by Messrs. Albright and Yerkes in favor, and Mr. McKinley against. The feeling in the Senate seemed to be favorable to it, and it will probably pass there and fail in the House, the latter body having fewer lawyers in it, in proportion, than the Senate. The lawyers in the Senate are not all in favor of it, but most of them seem to be. Mr. Clark, of Westmoreland, is against it, and so I think are Mr. Strang and Mr. Wallace, as well as Mr. Hall of Mercer. Messrs. Albright, Bechtel, Rockwell, Newmyer, Jones and others of the profession are for it.

Mr. Wood got into the Senate, to-day, a copy of a new license law. It repeals all present prohibitory and license laws and establishes a new law in their place, general in its operation, and embracing the main features of the license laws that have been in force heretofore. Sellers are divided into eight classes. The first class, who sell over $500,000 annually, pay $800; the second class, selling $250,000 and over, $600; the third class, selling $200,000 and over, $500; the fourth class, selling $150,000 and over, $250; the fifth class, selling $125,000 and over, $200; the sixth class, selling $100,000 and over, $150; the seventh class, selling $75,000 and over, $100; and the eighth class, selling less than $50,000, to pay $50. One fourth of the license is to go to the State, and the other three-fourths to the county; but as the entire license fee now goes to the State, this feature of the proposed law will not stand muster. The State cannot afford, as at present situated, to relax its hold upon any of its present sources of revenue. The bill went into the Committee of Vice and Immorality; and if the point is there made upon it that a license law is a bill "raising revenue," and must therefore, under the Constitution, originate in the House, its introduction into the Senate will not expedite its final passage a whit.

Two bills of a general character were introduced

The Commercial.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1875.

THE opposition of the whisky manufacturers to the proposed increase of the tax on that article is a mistake, which should be rectified.

THE Legislatures of Minnesota, West Virginia and Florida are still balloting for United States Senator. The right men seem to be as hard to find as SCHUMAKER'S memory.

TO-DAY is the sixty-sixth anniversary of the birthday of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Congress has now before it a memorial, signed by citizens of all the States and Territories, asking that the day may be made a legal holiday.

LOUISIANA shows for last year a larger increase in the amount of its insolvency liabilities, as compared with the preceding year, than any other State in the Union, the figures being $4,429,000 for 1874, against $2,231,000 for 1873. These are some of the fruits of White Leaguism.

THE five million dollars of deferred dividend stock which it was proposed to subscribe to the rapid transit scheme for New York city, does not accumulate very rapidly. Less than a hundred thousand dollars has so far been subscribed. It seems to be a case of all talk and no cider.

THE proposed addition to the duty on foreign sugar, whilst adding fourteen million dollars to the revenue without materially increasing the cost of that article to the individual consumer, will be considerably lightened by the repeal of the tax on matches. Hence there should be no friction concerning it.

DEMOCRATIC Virginia proposes to substitute *viva voce* voting for the present ballot system, for the reason, of course, that it will open the doors to intimidation and all sorts of undue influences against free suffrage. When the freedom and secrecy of the ballot are gone, no one can predict what consequences may not ultimately follow.

Now this is positively dreadful! The Legislature of the Tar-heel State has solemnly resolved that the result of the Civil Rights bill, should it become a law, "will be to thoroughly and completely break down and demoralize the manhood of North Carolina." This is the same Legislature which has just formally thanked Provaricator BROWN, of Kentucky, "for his able championship of the South," on the floor of Congress the other day. The one fact explains the other.

THE latest novelty in the way of proposed legislation, is an anti-treating bill, which has just been introduced in the Illinois Legislature, providing that any person asking another to drink any intoxicating liquors shall be fined from twenty to one hundred dollars. Should it be passed and enforced, it will doubtless be hailed as a great blessing by Democratic politicians in that State, whom it will relieve from the heavy burden of treating their constituents. But then Illinois would also lose its distinctive appellation of the Sucker State.

AN ITEM of $400,000 for the improvement of the Ohio river has actually been incorporated in the river and harbor bill, this sum covering an appropriation of $75,000 for the proposed adjustable dams at this point. The amount granted is small enough, in all conscience, but we shall be duly thankful if it is not cut down below its present figure. Economy is one thing —niggardliness quite another. There are some men who seem to entertain grave doubts whether the wheels of the universe ought not to be stopped, on the ground that they consume too much grease.

THE Committee of Ways and Means has done well to restore the ten per cent. duties which it unwisely subtracted from the National Treasury in 1872, and put into the pockets of European manufacturers. The receipts from duties on the articles on which the reduction was made were, during the last fiscal year, smaller by $7,650,651 than they would have been but for that reduction, and in the preceding year the amount so lost to the Treasury was $8,128,694. Why should foreigners be encouraged to supply our markets when our own labor is idle?

THE measure known as the "little tariff bill" having become a law, it is of some importance to the business community generally, to understand the change thereby effected in the law for stamping checks. One of the sections of the law provides:

That the words "bank check, draft or order for the payment of any sum of money whatsoever or drawn upon any bank, banker, or trust company," as they occur in and, two cents, in schedule B, of the act of June 30, 1864, be and the same is hereby stricken out, and the following paragraph inserted in lieu thereof: "Bank check, draft, order, or voucher for the payment of any sum whatsoever drawn upon any bank, banker, or trust company, two cents.

The effect of this is to render liable to stamp duty checks worded "one day after date," which have been used to evade the tax.

THE Enterprise (Miss.), *Courier*, the rhetoric of whose editor, like his politics, appears to have been soaked in raw whisky, calls frantically upon the whites of that State "to arm, take time by the forelock, form on the color line, and prepare to meet what now seems inevitable—a general war of races." They may form on the line named, if they choose, but the color line is not the line the American people are going to form on. They have written it in blood that so far as equal rights and equal justice are concerned, the color line must be obliterated, and there is to be no receding from that position. Let these furious-tongued addlepates thoroughly make up their minds to that. Their proud necks must bend to the equal yoke of the Constitution and laws, though they break, or are broken, in the doing.

INDIANA and Illinois, also, both of which States are "blessed" with Democratic Legislatures, are becoming alarmed and disgusted at the miserable record those bodies are making. After nearly six weeks of bickering and quarreling, the lower branch of the Illinois Legislature last Monday passed its first bill, which the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* describes as "a bill which makes still another opening to aid criminals in getting out of the way of justice;" while, with regard to the Hoosier Solons, even a Democratic paper charges them with "persistent neglect of their duty as sworn guardians of the people's interest," insensible alike to the demands of economy and the requirements of reform. Experience may be a costly schoolmaster, but he is pretty thorough-going, and we suspect the people will remember their present severe birching for some time to come. It looks that way.

THE measures proposed by the House Committee of Ways and Means in Congress, for increasing the national revenue, are such as we can heartily approve, and we trust they may receive Congressional approval. The repeal of the ten per cent. tariff reduction effected a few years since, is a wise step, and we know of no articles that can better bear increased taxation than whisky, tobacco and foreign sugar. If, with these measures, Congress would repeal *all* the stamp taxes, on checks as well as on matches, the reform will be something to be proud of and grateful for. The stamp taxes are simply an annoyance, and the amount of revenue from them is no large enough to warrant their longer continuance, if the wants of the Government can be, as we are sure they can, supplied from other sources. The Democrats, of course, will resist any measure of relief to the Treasury; but the Republicans in Congress ought to be strong enough to put this measure through in spite of them.

A "FULL-BLOODED" Southern statesman holding a place on the floor of the Lower House of the Tennessee Legislature, submitted the following felicitously turned preamble and resolution for the consideration of that body, the other day. It does not need any comment:

Whereas, the lower house of the United States Congress did on the 5th day of February in the Year of our lord one thousand 1875 and of the independence of the states the 99 Year pass what they call the civvio rights Bill which is the most enormous iniquity ever presented for the consideration of the free and intelligent people of the union. And whereas said Bill is a drict Radicall party measure And whereas the unprincipled whiporin of said party wer engaged night and day during the pendency of said Bill endevoring to make all the republican members of said congress suporte said Bill And whereas the party lash was freely and inhumanly laped around the Backs of our Representatives in said Congress to wit the Hon R. R Butler, The Hon William Crutchfield and the Hon J. M Thornbergh And whereas they never Quailed But stood firm and voted against said iniquity thereby keeping the trust that our people Had confided to them now therefore resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the 39th General Assembly of the State of Tenn that our faithful Representatives the said Butler, Thornbergh and Crutchfield are entitled to the full-blooded gratitude of all the Good People of this commonwealth Resolved 2ondly That a copy of these Resolutions be forwarded to each of our Hon Representatives in the Congress of the united states.

THE report submitted, officially, by General SHERIDAN to the Congressional Committee on Louisiana Affairs, of the number of persons killed and wounded in that State since 1866, on account of their political opinions, I have to state that the number reported to date is as follows: Killed, 2,142; wounded, 2,115; total, 4,257."

There is something frightful in this simple statement of figures. This be it remembered, is not the record of the number of persons indicted and brought to trial in that State within the period named, for the crime referred to; but a list of untried and unprosecuted offenses. These murders, maimings and woundings have been perpetrated as a sort of social duty which those who participated in them were bound to perform. They were assassinations for holding political opinions different from those of the white assassins who shot at and wounded or killed 4,257 of their opponents, without ever being called in question for it.

In the State of Pennsylvania, with a population five times as large as that of Louisiana, a resort to personal violence in political quarrels is so rare, that it is next to impossible to realize the idea of a state of society in which 2,142 men can be sent to their long account, in nine years, for merely differing in opinion from the Thugs among whom it was their ill-fortune to live, and as many more maimed for life for a similar reason. Yet such has been the state of society in Louisiana since the war closed, and such is the condition of things we are asked to perpetuate by recognizing the murderous cut-throats as the only fit rulers of the country.

NO SOONER had the Congressional Committee turned their steps from New Orleans toward Washington, than the White Leaguers began to badger and bully those of the Conservatives who had agreed to recognize KELLOGG, with the view of compelling them into a surrender of their purpose. The special correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* states that a leading White League politician, and a man of large influence in Northern Louisiana, had openly declared to him that the people of his portion of the State would not be bound by the compromise, and did not wish to be trammeled by one on the part of their Representatives or Senators. They would not allow any appointee of KELLOGG to exercise any office in that part of the State, nor should any judge be allowed to sit on the bench, nor any sheriff permitted to execute writs, except at the point of United States bayonets. This rebel unquestionably represents the sentiments of his people. They are determined to inaugurate anarchy, and no one is to be allowed to organize the Republican party there, in the campaign of 1876. This is the programme, and it constitutes the reason why they are so bitterly opposed to the compromise, and so bent on fomenting discord and rebellion.

EARLY action should be had by Congress on the proposition to enlarge the jurisdiction of United States courts, so that the levying of special taxes to pay the debts of delinquent municipalities may be ordered by the courts, which is now under consideration by the Judiciary Committees of the Senate and House. The change ought to be made. In the Western States there are millions of corporation debts, created for public purposes and held by the courts of those States to be valid obligations, which cannot be enforced in favor of citizens of other States by Federal courts, because the laws of those States contain no provision for the enforcement of judgments. The United States Supreme Court has decided in several notable instances that where a judgment has been obtained against a corporation, and its officers resign to evade the duty of levying a tax to pay the judgment, the creditor is without remedy, unless the State law authorizes the court, through its officers, to levy the tax. It is affirmed that the debts already repudiated amount to many millions of dollars, and we know their volume is constantly increasing. The necessity for the amendment is obvious and pressing.

THE National Association of Stove makers is now in Convention in Chicago, a number of delegates being in attendance from this city. When it is considered that at least $25,000,000 are invested in the business of stove-making, that the quantity of iron annually used in the trade in the United States is in the neighborhood of 2,500,000 tons, and the yearly value of the stoves upwards of $40,000,000, it may readily be supposed that the deliberations of the Convention will assume a wide and important range.

The "Decline" of Episcopalianism.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I was a little surprised to notice in your editorial column an article upon the statement of the Rev. Dr. Thompson, "to the effect that Episcopalianism is steadily on the decline in this country." Dr. Thompson in making that statement speaks only *for himself*, and the "no little sensation in Episcopal circles" which was created by the statement, may well have been occasiond by such a display of *ignorance*, when facts abound.

If by "Episcopalianism" is meant the church universally known as the "Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America," I can assure your readers that the "decline" is the other way. I think no religious communion can show such a growth in all departments of her work and in her numbers in the last twenty-five years, as the Episcopal Church can.

The numerical ratio of her increase and the steady growth of her influence in the country are something surprising when we reflect upon the prejudices and oppositions she has had to encounter.

This Church has never been a body given to keeping statistics or proclaiming her own praises; but in spite of imperfect reports from missionary dioceses and stations and negligent parishes, these are the figures over last year's report:

New dioceses	5
Missionary districts	4
Bishops	7
Clergy	97
Baptisms	2,885
Confirmations	3,399
Communicants	13,554
Sunday school children	2,021

These are the *gains over the reports of last year*—that is, we have five more dioceses than we had last year, three or four more Bishops, ninety-seven more clergy, and a decided increase in the number of baptisms and confirmations, and an addition of over 13,000 to the communicant list. Where the "steady decline" comes in, we confess we don't see.

With respect to Dr. De Koven, it will be borne in mind that he is not yet *Bishop of Illinois*, and the whole action in the diocese of Illinois only indicates what a bare majority in that diocese might do, nothing more. It does not indicate the general tone and temper of the whole Church. And there is no such general alarm about Ritualism with those that know anything about the Church, as is alleged in the article before me.

I am perfectly well aware that there is a great anxiety on all hands outside the Church for her "steady decline;" but I devoutly trust that, as that "decline" is not now, the child is not now born that will ever see it. VERITAS.

Economical Use of Feathers.

M. de la Blanchere calls attention to the economical value of feathers, which are so generally considered as the refuse of the farm, especially those obtained in plucking ducks, chickens and turkeys, and those of wild fowl and other birds killed as game. He remarks that by trimming these, especially the larger ones, off the stump, which may be thrown away, the plumes will serve an excellent purpose; and they are now being worked up in Paris on a large scale in the manufacture of a feather cloth or blanket, which possesses the essential quality of being exceedingly light, while at the same time very warm. The plumes thus separated from the stalk are placed in a bag, closed tightly, and then subjected to rubbing between the hands as in washing clothes. In a few minutes the fibers are separated from each other and form a perfectly homogeneous and very light down. This can be sold or worked up directly into coverlids, and other household objects, by quilting. In Paris this down sells readily for two dollars a pound, and the price is continually increasing. According to de la Blanchere, the feathers of an ordinary chicken will produce down worth at least twenty cents, a sum which it is of course very desirable to save. Of course something must be allowed for the time occupied in separating the plumes.

The next annual meeting of the National Grange will be held in San Francisco.

LENT.

The following quaint Lenten poem was written by the rare old poet, Robert Herrick. Though written more than two hundred years ago, the lines point a moral as valuable now as it was then:

Is this a fast, to keep
The larder leane,
And cleane
From fat of veale and sheep?

Is it to quit the dish
Of flesh, yet still
To fill
The platter high with fish?

Is it to fast an houre,
Or ragged to go,
Or show
A downcast look and sowre?

No; 'tis a fast to dole
Thy sheaf of wheat,
And meat,
Unto the hungry soule.

It is to fast from strife
From old debate,
And hate;
To circumcise thy life;

To show a *heart* grief rent,
To starve thy sin,
Not bin;
And that's to keep thy Lent.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Out in Michigan there is a town called Bad Axe. Guess it's a heive place.

The restoration of capital punishment is being very freely urged in the Iowa press.

A shocking sensation occurred in a San Francisco church last Sunday. It was an earthquake.

Another step forward. The Illinois Legislature has passed a bill making women eligible for notaries public.

The New York Legislature is doing a good thing in making pawnbrokers pay a license of one thousand dollars.

Two Episcopal clergymen of Baltimore are in purgatory of trial for reading prayers for the souls of the dead.

South Carolina will celebrate the Centennial of the German Fusilier Company of Charleston, organized in May, 1775.

A delicate compliment. Speaking of a contemporary a Western paper says: "Long may it *merit* the success it so richly *deserves*."

The existence of fraudulent combinations in St. Louis to cheat the revenue has just been discovered. Now punish the conspirators.

Eli Perkins, according to the veracious St. Louis *Journal*, is suffering from a cold in the head. This shows that nature abhors a vacuum.

The other day a Buffalo man named Farthing married a young girl whose mother, although quite wealthy, wouldn't give her assent.

Canada, too, is going the way of all governments, increasing her debt and her expenditures more rapidly than the growth of her population.

Teaching foreign ideas how to shoot. A military academy has just been established in Japan with an ex-United States officer at its head.

The greed of gold. Petitions urging Congress to make a law opening the Black Hills to settlement are in active and successful circulation.

The Chicago *Times* thinks Tilton ought to be satisfied. He wanted the children clothed in calico, and now they're in prints all over the country.

Not so swimmingly. It is doubted whether a single steamship line in the transatlantic trade is, for the present, paying running expenses.

There has been an immense muskrat catch in the Northern portion of Minnesota, and it has been a perfect god-send to the poor settlers this winter.

In the Canadian cities beggars make quite a living by picking up ears which have frozen and dropped off, and returning them to their rightful owners.

The Illinois Grangers have resolved that it is the inalienable North American privilege of every freeman to assassinate a dog whenever he gets a good chance.

Cold weather and broken rails stand to each other in the relation of cause and effect. The papers are filled with recitals of accidents from this origin.

Congress is going to appropriate $50,000 to the widow of the late Rear Admiral Dahlgren for the past and future use of his valuable inventions in naval ordnance.

They are going to have a grand ball at the Philadelphia Academy of Music on the 22d inst., in aid of the Centennial fund. All the aristocratic broadbrims are going.

It is estimated that the ice crop harvested on the Hudson, and valued at ten dollars a ton, far exceeds in value the entire wheat crop raised in the whole State of New York.

The bids for carrying the mails in the several States and Territories will aggregate at least sixty thousand. Those from Texas alone, by actual count, reach four thousand.

James Pierce, a veteran of the war of 1812, who died the other day at Peoria, Illinois, at the age of ninety-nine years, used to instruct the President at a country school-house.

Our whale fishery for last year, although nothing to brag of, was yet better than for 1873, and the whale fishermen are actually reported as viewing the present prospect with cheerfulness.

New York boasts of an actor who has been twenty years upon the stage, and has not once disappointed an audience by a failure to appear when advertised. Possibly he did it afterwards.

All ministers, of all denominations, throughout the country, are requested to present the subject of intemperance and its remedies to their congregations on the day preceding the 22d of February.

Private letters from Europe say there will be very little emigration from there for the next five years, the laboring classes being greatly alarmed at stories reaching them of depression and suffering in this country.

Killing kindness. There has been a great increase of fatal cases of dyspepsia, and other kindred diseases, among the seventy-five thousand Indians who are supported by Government and live in idleness.

The New York *Tribune* wonders how the country could have left "such a man as Bryant for *three score and twenty* years to tread the quiet walks of private usefulness unsolicited and undisturbed." A very profound and original remark!

This is the lucid way in which a German reporter at that scandal trial referred to Tilton's fanciful poem, "*Aimer, aimer c'est a rivre!*" Mr. Evarts then read a poem which Mr. Tilton had dedicated to Fraulein Aimee. This created much laughter, as each verse ended with the words, "Aimee, Aimee, sick of thee."

"Help."

There is a promise that the vexatious "servant-gal" problem may be solved by an English lady of wealth, Mrs. Crawshay, who has made herself known to the public in other experimental efforts to revolutionize the world for the better. Out of the nine hundred thousand superfluous females in Great Britain she has succeeded in engaging five young gentle-women who are willing to earn a living in her castle as domestic servants. They act as cook, lady's maid, kitchen-maid, dairymaid, and upper house-maid. They are paid no larger wages than the former incumbents of these positions. But Mrs. Crawshay treats them as equals while they are "off duty," permits them to mingle in the drawing-room among the guests of the castle, and takes them by turns riding with her in her carriage. And the experiment so far has been highly successful. The young ladies have proved to be admirable servants. They have had no rows with the mistress. They have been neither fractious nor perish, and breakages and carpet-tearing and dirt and disorder under their regrime have been almost unknown. In short, Mrs. Crawshay thinks that she has found a way to lift the domestic nightmare from the bosoms of housekeepers, and afford means of livelihood to many thousands of well born and intelligent girls who now have to struggle so hard to obtain places as governesse, companions school-teachers and clerks. If this lady reformer succeeds in establishing her new system there is hope that relief may ultimately come to mistresses in this country. There is very large class of American girls who obtain a scanty and miserable living as workers in factories and shops in the cities who are too proud to do house service, though the wages for the latter, all things considered, are four-fold. Properly trained they would make better "help" than the majority of imported domestics, who after all come from the peasant condition of society in Europe and know little of house service until they reach these shores. Any thing that promises relief from the present chief trouble of house keeping will be hailed with delight by mistresses; and it is needless to say that Mrs. Crawshay's forthcoming pamphlet, in which she will give the details and relate the results of her experiment, will be looked for with much interest.

THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, that staunchest of Republican journals in this State, is ably edited and is never stale or tedious, but is always filled with just such matter as a business man or any one wishing a full and condensed account of the daily news will appreciate.—*Bedford County Press.*

INCREASING THE REVENUE.

Additional Tax on Whisky and Tobacco—The Tea and Coffee Duty Not to be Re-imposed.

A Washington dispatch to the New York *Times* says: "The Ways and Means Committee had another adjourned meeting to, night, but have not yet determined upon a bill to increase the revenue. It is true that one specific proposition was made to tax tea and was voted down in the shape in which it was raised. It is not thereby absolutely settled that tea will not be taxed, but as was foreshadowed a few days ago, it is probable that on account of the speculative interest involved and the impossibility of deriving much revenue from that article for a year to come, the attempt will be made to secure the needed revenues from other articles. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is of the opinion that he can collect a tax of a dollar a gallon on whisky, and the statistics show that the stock on hand and in bond is not very large, and there is not now time before the passage of a bill to manufacture great quantities in anticipation of the tax. The increase in such a tax as this would amount to near $20,000,000 in the next year. The field is an inviting one, therefore, for the committee to examine. Inquiries concerning the amount that can be raised from tobacco will also made and it is said that $4,000,000 or $5,000,000 increase from this source may be secured. The proposition to change the old rate of duties on sugar to a specific tax is urged, and the probable increase from such a change is estimated by the sugar producers to be about seventy millions of dollars, mostly from the more certain collections and the prevention of frauds. Ten millions might be gained by a tax of a dollar a barrel on petroleum, and this would also increase the tax of oil about three cents per gallon. The committee is now looking over the whole field to see where the needed $30,000,000 can be obtained to make up the deficiency. will succeed in the House. It is nearly certain that the taxes will be placed upon a few articles, for the most part luxuries, and that no effort will be made to amend the Tariff laws generally."

PERSONAL.

One of the coming summer graduates of the Bangor Theological Seminary, a student named Edgar, is a survivor of the famous "Six Hundred," immortalized by Tennyson.

They have unearthed the letters of Michael Angelo. Now look out for interesting scandals regarding people from the very best society who used to come and watch him paint dreadful naked cupids in his frescoes.

Bishop Bedell, of Ohio, while at Jaffa, Syria, recently, fell through a trap-door and was seriously injured. As there is not a good physician at Jaffa, the Bishop was put on board a vessel and taken thence to Cairo, Egypt, where it was found that one of his ribs was broken. At the departure of the last mail he was comparatively comfortable.

And still another! The Emperor of Brazil is an enterprising sovereign. He means business every time. He talks of making a run through this country next summer. He is not a stupid figure-head like King Kalakaua, and dead-beats may as well be notified now that he will have nothing to do with them. He will come here to travel and to work, not simply to enjoy snobbish junketings.

The aristocracy of the dollar. Millionaires are called "rich men" in New York, and none others may expect this felicitous title. A half millionaire is said to be "well off and independent." A $250,000 man is "very comfortable." Place the figures at $100,000, and the owner is a "small man;" under $50,000 he is "poor," while a $25,000 man is such a poor devil as to be unworthy of mention.

P. T. Barnum, the showman, is the latest mark for the black-mailer, if reports from Bridgeport, Connecticut, be correct. John H. Mellor, late editor of the *Lance* of that city, having threatened to print a statement that Barnum's second wife was already the wife of William Eagle of Lancashire, England, and asked $1,000 as the price of his silence. A sister of Mrs. Barnum is really the wife of this man, and so Barnum didn't scare at all, but got out a warrant for Mellor, who has absconded.

It was a Buffalo lady who, during the prevalence of a fierce storm in that city on Wednesday of last week, served all the drivers and conductors of the street cars with hot coffee, all day long, every time they passed a certain point. Some young men took the coffee, entered each car as it passed, rode far enough for the driver and conductor to drink each a cup, then stepped off the car and entered the next. And there were forty cars thus attended to. It was an exquisite invention of kindness.

STATE NEWS.

Water is scarce in Montgomery county.

A Williamsport lady has hair five feet long.

A Luzerne criminal is named Rock. He is a hard case, probably.

New Castle cries aloud against the bad illuminating gas furnished to its citizens.

Rev. J. M. Reimensnyder has been called to the Lutheran church in Lewistown.

At Tamaqua there is talk of dividing Schuylkill county, and making two counties of it.

Two Hamburgers were fined $20 for giving a dog applejack whisky, at a brewery. The dog died.

A fast express train on the Reading Railroad, recently ran twelve and a half miles in twelve and a half minutes.

Old-fashioned spelling schools are being held in all parts of the State. Correspondents afflicted with a bad spell will please take notice.

Benjamin Lowrie was instantly killed at the Christy well, near Argyle, on Tuesday, by an alley-block falling and striking him upon the head.

The Williamsport *Gazette* says that Mr. Ario Pardee has made an extensive purchase of coal lands at Sterling Run, on the line of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.

Miss Kate Colnot, of New Castle, went too near the grate, one day last week, when her clothes caught fire and she was severely burned. Her recovery is said to be doubtful.

The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company has placed on the retired list John Schmalshoffa, of Pottstown, an aged and disabled employee, with a monthly pension of twenty-five dollars.

Rev. Henry S. Miller, pastor of the Phoenixville Lutheran church, preached his farewell sermon on the 7th inst. He is seventy-four years of age, and during his ministration has attended 1,350 funerals, and married 1,250 couples.

Mr. Ephraime Baker, of Oribsonia, Huntingdon county, who served in the House of Representatives for one term, and was one of eight brothers, who fought on the Union side in the late rebellion, died recently.

In consequence of the hard times, a Norristown young man was compelled to toss up a cent to decide whether to give up his new in church or stop smoking. Fortunately the nickel came down in favor of retaining cigars. It is thought he would have tossed a second time if it had not.

A married woman was sent from Erie to the insane asylum, and after treatment was allowed to return home, her mind having recovered its equilibrium. She was not a little surprised to find that during her affliction her husband had married another woman. There is a prospect of trouble in that family.

Here it is in two or three of our exchanges already—that joke about an umbrella keeping *last* all the year round, we mean. Of course those editors who get it off are very green at the business; but this should not prevent the State Editorial Association, at their next meeting, from adopting a resolution ordering the shooting of all editors who print that joke, and the confiscation of their newspaper property.—*Norristown Herald.*

Female Smugglers.

(From the New York *Tribune.*)

The famous Mary Ann Boker, the rich man's daughter, who years ago married her coachman, John Dean, is one of the lady Custom House examiners. Some time ago a passenger off a French ship was suspected of having a quantity of diamonds to get through, and on the dock she was told she must be examined. The girl protested. It was no use. So, turning to her fellow-passengers, she bade 'em a tender adieu. The warm embraces she bestowed on one lady was touching; she kissed her, not once, but thrice, and with each kiss she gave into her friend's keeping a solitaire worth $3,000. Then she went off with a whole mouthful, which she would have swallowed like so many pills rather than disgorge. As she afterwards explained, those awful big stones impeded her utterance, and she intended giving the Custom House people a piece of her mind. And thus she was enabled to do so, thanks to her own ingenuity and her friend's mouth.

COTTON GROWING IN PERU has been pronounced a failure, on account of a current of cold water which runs along the coast, and produces, during the summer months, a thick fog, extending far into the interior. The connection between this thick fog and the failure of cotton crops is ingeniously explained as follows: The mist settles on the cotton plant and boils in the shape of large dew drops, and when the noonday sun breaks through the fog, these dew drops acts as condensing lenses and gather the rays of the sun to such an extent before they are evaporated, that the bolls become hard and shrivelled, and thus the yield of the plant is destroyed. For this reason and for others arising from the uncertainty of the rain-fall in that country, cotton planting is being abandoned, and sugar cane is being cultivated. The latter is represented to be highly productive.

Christmas in Germany.

The London *Pictorial World* has the following: "In no part of the world is Christmas looked forward to more eagerly, or kept up with more mirth and jollity, than in Germany. Some years ago, in order to pass the Christmas-tide with some German friends in Frankfort, I forsook my comfortable quarters in the Anlage in the beautiful old city of Heidelberg, and on Christmas Eve, through frost and snow, journeyed to the birthplace of Goethe. The usual hour for dining was twelve, but on my account my friends had postponed their Mittagessen, or midday meal, until one o'clock. That over, I was carried off in triumph to the Christmarkt, or Christmas Fair. Those who have never witnessed a German fair cannot possibly realize its fun and mischief. Not only may all the staple stock of the English fair be found there—only twice as unsophisticated—but also many quaint and wonderful things indigenous to the soil of Germany. The Rothenberg, in which the Christmarkt was held, was no longer recognizable, but looked as if a medley of canvas, booths and wooden stalls had sprung up by magic in the midst of a forest of green trees. Not only were all the booths decorated with green boughs, but Christmas trees innumerable were everywhere exposed for sale. In every direction, stretching away into the distance, were long lanes of canvas booths, in which were exposed for sale all kinds of toys, presents, Christmas candles for the trees, and curiosities of all kinds. The narrow avenues were full of people, all intent on purchasing money and getting as much fun for it as possible. After a while the tents were all lit up with lamps, and the throngs of people grew denser and denser. The old Romer, or Hotel de Ville, seemed to have got into the midst of an illuminated forest, and formed a fine background to the picturesque scene. On returning home I was conducted into the dining-room and given a bowl of rich, hot soup, and then led into an ante-room. Here the other guests and myself stood to wait for the Christchen's summons. We had not long to wait. A bell began to ring; our chatter stopped; the folding-doors of the adjoining suite of rooms were flung open, and in we all made for the end room, in which a blaze of dazling light showed me the grand ceremony was to be held. I was received at the door with mock ceremony by two of the children, dressed as Father Christmas and the Christ-child. I almost spoiled their assumed dignity by giving them each a hearty hug, and, in accordance with Continental custom, a kiss on each cheek. Every available nook and corner was decorated with evergreens and wreaths, with candles and ribbons. In each corner were tables covered with presents and fruits, while in the center of the apartment, rising almost to the ceiling, stood the beautiful Christmas tree. The presents were not upon the tree, as they are in England, but every branch was covered with wax tapers, sweetmeats, and gilded nuts, so that the whole affair was almost too dazzling to look at. Our names were inscribed on our gifts, so that each one got what was intended for him or her, instead of there being a raffle for them, after the English method, and by the screams of delight one could easily see that the children were gratified by their's. When our exchange of presents had taken place, and everybody seemed thoroughly happy, I was initiated into many native cusoms proper to the season. In the first place, I was obliged to partake of *stollen*—a cake prepared expressly for this season, and supposed to represent the manger at Bethlehem. Then we had another kind of *kuchen*, which gave rise to endless fun and teasing. Baked dough was brought in, and in some portion of this cake was, I am informed, a wedding-ring, and whoever gained this would be married first. Slice by slice the cake was cut and handed round; but no ring appearing I was beginning to fancy it had been left out, when suddenly there was a loud shout, and my friend's eldest daughter—she was only sixteen—blushed as red as a rose. There was no need to ask who had got the ring, but as the day appointed for her wedding was close at hand I rather imagined something more than chance had guided the distribution of the slices. After this affair had been arranged there was a shout for *Bleiguss*, or divination by lead. This method of fortune-telling is not, I believe, peculiar to Christmastide, but it was practiced upon the present occasion with great success, if one might judge by the mirth it created. A basin of cold water was procured, and the person who wished to try his fortune melted lead and let it drop into the water. I took my turn, and my lump of lead, they all insisted, looked like a wreath of bays, although I would have it it was an exact pattern of an old-fashioned night-cap. But the fun grew fast and furious; game succeeded game, and just following the usual supper o'clock struck. Immediately the sound of men's voices was heard below, and from underneath the window ascended the grand old hymn of Luther, Ein' feste. The visitors departed, wishing each other a merry Christmas.

The United States Supreme Court decides that the Secretary of the Treasury had the right to impose a tax of four cents a pound on cotton, for permits to purchase it in, and transfer it from, insurrectionary States during the war.

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Pittsburgh, February 1, 1875.

DISSOLUTION.
Notice is hereby given that the firm of GILDENFENNEY & HESS was dissolved by mutual consent January 6, 1875. G. E. HESS retiring. The business will be settled by W. A. GILDENFENNEY.
W. A. GILDENFENNEY.
G. E. HESS.
THE BUSINESS WILL BE CONTINUED by the undersigned, at the old stand, No. 69 Fifth avenue.
W. A. GILDENFENNEY.

NOTICE.
The undersigned have, this day, February 1st, 1875, entered into a Copartnership, under the name and style of
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They will have charge of the property known as the STAR FIRE BRICK WORKS, and continue the business at the same, at the corner of Twenty-second and Railroad streets.
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Pittsburgh, February 1, 1875.

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THOS. CARLIN,

Manufacturer of STEAM ENGINES, PULLEYS, SHAFTING, HANGERS, &c., Rolling Mill and Machinists' Castings. Also, Sole Agent for sale a number of New and Second-hand ENGINES AND BOILERS FOR SALE, viz:

186, 188 and 190 Locust and 37 Sandusky Streets, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

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STEEL CASTINGS,

UNDER HAINSWORTH'S PATENT.

We are making Steel Castings, Smooth, True, Free from Porosity, of Reliable Record, Very High Tensile Can be Forged or Welded easily as Bar Steel, and Stands as Forged Steel. Send for Circulars.

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Twenty-fifth and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Black Diamond Steel Works.

PARK, BROTHER & CO.,

Manufacturers of All Descriptions of

STEEL.

Office and Warehouse: Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh Steel Works.

ANDERSON & WOODS.

SUCCESSORS TO ANDERSON, COOK & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Best Refined Cast Steel

Of Every Description; Also, BEST

Refined German Plow & Spring Steel

CORNER ROSS AND FIRST AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sheffield Steel Works.

SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,

Manufacturers of All Descriptions of

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BEST REFINED TOOL CAST STEEL.

CAST AND GERMAN PLOW AND SPRING STEEL.

CIRCULAR AND LONG SAW PLATES.

ELLIPTIC PLATFORM AND SEAT SPRINGS.

AXLES AND STEEL TIRE.

SHEFFIELD SHOVELER PLATES.

STEEL FORGINGS MADE TO ORDER.

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Chapman Slate.

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W. B. LUPTON & CO.,

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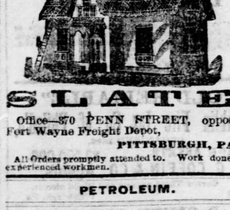
Roofer and Dealer in



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PITTSBURGH, PA.

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Successors to Waring & King,

Commission Merchants in Petroleum and its Products,

42 Fifth Avenue,

Philadelphia address, WARING BROTHERS & Co., 324 Walnut street.

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ARCHITECT,

Removed to 64 and 66 Federal Street,

Over Girard Savings Bank, Allegheny, Pa.

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No. 16 SIXTH STREET.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, Firms & Individuals Received.

Certificates of Deposit Issued with Interest.

Collections Made at Lowest Rates.

Investment Securities a Specialty.

Governments, Gold, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission.

Draw Bills on London, Ireland and the Continent.

ROBERT ARTHURS, President.

L. HALSEY WILLIAMS, Cashier.

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IN WALL STREET.

Money invested in PUTS, CALLS and DOUBLE PRIVILEGES has paid 200 per cent. profit the past month. Small or large amounts pay proportionately. The wealthiest operators protect themselves with these contracts, and also use them as Capital to buy and sell Stocks against. Pamphlet giving full explanation sent on application. Stocks Bought and Sold on Three Per Cent. Margin. Address

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BANKERS AND BROKERS,

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NEW YORK.

Post-office Box 3086.

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People's Savings Bank

OF PITTSBURGH.

CAPITAL, $300,000

INCORPORATED 1866.

No. 81 FOURTH AVENUE

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HENRY LLOYD, President.

WM. REA, Vice President.

TRUSTEES:

Henry Lloyd, R. P. Jones,
Wm. Rea, Chas. Stowe,
Edward Gregg, R. H. Hartley,
Thos. Wightman, G. W. Maiman,
J. K. Moorhead.

SIDNEY E. VON BONNHORST, Secretary and Treasurer.

Six Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Investments made in Government and Real Estate Securities.

Bank open daily, except Sundays, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M., and on Saturday Evenings, from 6 to 9 o'clock.

The Tradesmen's National Bank

HAS REMOVED TO ITS

New Banking Rooms,

Cor. Wood St. and Fourth Ave.,

Where its Officers will be pleased to see all its old customers and make new ones as may favor it with their patronage.

ALEXANDER BRADLEY, President.

WILLIAM VANKIRK, Vice President.

CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.

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OF PITTSBURGH,

NO. 33 FIFTH AVENUE,

CAPITAL STOCK - - $500,000

J. W. COOK, President.

R. W. MACKEY, Vice President.

W. McCANDLESS, Cashier.

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President, HENRY LLOYD.

Vice President, EDWARD GREGG.

Secretary and Treasurer, WM. LITTLE.

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COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL THE PRINCIPAL POINTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADAS.

STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES

Bought and Sold on Commission.

Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

CORNER FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.,)

Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.

Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON.

B. K. JAMISON, W. M. STEWART, J. H. KERSHOW.

ESTABLISHED 1855.

B. K. Jamison & Co.,

BANKERS,

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Dealers in Pittsburgh Bonds and all other investment Securities.

Loans negotiated on marketable collaterals at current rates.

Deposits of Banks and Bankers received, subject to check at sight. Interest allowed according to agreement.

STEAMSHIPS.

AMERICAN LINE.

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Only Line Carrying the American Flag

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Rates as low as any other First-Class Line.

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents Philadelphia.

John Rosser, 142 Smithfield street, Thomas E. Watt, 78 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh. Jas. Graham street, N. G. Murphy, 78 Fourth ave., Pittsburgh. Wm. Semple, 165, 167 and 169 Federal street, Allegheny City.

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Between New York and Liverpool

Calling at CORK HARBOR both Ways, Booking Passengers to and from all parts. Sailing every THURSDAY from Liverpool, and every SATURDAY from White Star Wharf, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

OCEANIC, Capt. Bristow.
BALTIC, Capt. Kennedy.
REPUBLIC, Capt. Cladell.
CELTIC, Capt. Thompson.
ATLANTIC, Capt. Perry.

Passenger Accommodation Unrivaled.

Saloon, $80, gold, (Sailing after April 1 $100 Gold) Steerage $30 Currency. Prepaid Certificates, $32. Drafts in sums to suit purchasers.

H. J. CORTIS, 19 Broadway, N. Y.
T. H. MURRAY, No. 7 Smith street.
J. M. CUSHING, No. 432 and 434 North streets.
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H. L. GREGG & CO.,

SHIP BROKERS and COMMISSION MERCHANT

Freight engagements made for all parts of the world. Regular Packets for Cuban Ports.

WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Procter & Gamble's

WARRANTED STRICTLY PURE

LARD OIL,

LARD,

Soaps and Candles,

For Sale in Pittsburgh by our Agent,

T. W. MYERS,

No. 124 Second Avenue.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, February 11, 1875.

The Pittsburgh loan market is devoid of interest, and it goes beyond the compass of Roget's Thesaurus to find new language in which to clothe the old and oft repeated ideas. As wearisome as a twice-told tale has grown the reiterations regarding the characteristics of the financial system in this city, and it would take as gifted a pen as that of Hawthorne to make such "Twice-told Tales" either interesting or instructive.

Strong business men, secure in their position, are not demanding of capitalists any loans, as they are awaiting the "revival of business;" and those who would borrow are looked upon with suspicion, from the very fact that they are borrowers. When trade is in its present stagnated condition, the voice of the charmer, though he sing as sweetly as the Lorelie, will not charm lenders into trusting their money in any projects that are not reckoned "legitimate." Those who have money to lend seem to have profited by that story of La Fontaine's, in which he tells of a certain hungry fox pursuading a crow, seated, with a large piece of cheese in his mouth, away up in a tree out of reach of Master Reynard, to try his powers as a songster, and thereby dropped the cheese, which the fox ran away with, not waiting to hear the song of the crow. *Hoc fabula docet*, says the capitalist, and buttons up his pocket.

—It is the fashion nowadays to speak of the railways being the cause of all the ills to which financial flesh is heir. In the West it is averred the railroads are earning so much money that their charges must be cut down and regulated by statute; in the East capitalists are afraid to buy railroad stocks, because they are unsafe and never earn any money. The *Financial Chronicle* compiles a valuable table of 160 railroads that have paid dividends during the past five years, together with the percentage paid by each. The amount of dividend paying railroad stock is in round numbers $1,450,000,000. The total disbursements for dividends during the past five years were as follows:

1870	$82,201,613
1871	85,913,112
1872	77,051,347
1873	70,746,408
1874	60,540,305

To this connection the *Financial Chronicle* says:

Stock dividends are generally made for the declared purpose of representing earnings which were put into construction, when they might properly have been divided. The managers claim, however, that the railroads have been unwilling to declare dividends to cash to the full extent of what they earned, as the large percentages would have attracted too much attention, and the stock distributions can be made much more quietly, and when made they answer the purpose of drawing large profits to all future dividends on a materially smaller percentage of semi-annual cash dividends. It will make merchant bar with the English system, and keep their current earnings and construction accounts altogether separate; dividing to stockholders in cash all that the company earns, and selling new stock or bonds at their full market price, to obtain capital for new expenditures on construction account.

—The Bankers' Association has perfected its organization by classifying its Board of Directors into two classes, five of which are to serve for one year and the other five for two years. The ten trustees are divided into five classes of two each, so that there will be only two of the trustees whose time of service expires in any one year.

The Board has so interpreted the charter of the organization as to make the notaries public and solicitors duly appointed by the banks elegible to membership, and to confine the membership to those resident in Allegheny county.

The following gentlemen have been elected members of the association: C. W. Batchelder, President of the Masonic Deposit and Savings bank; J. Painter, Cashier Germania Savings bank; D. Frazer, Shoe and Leather bank; A. H. Armstrong, Girard bank; W. J. Ford, Improvement Trust Company, Mansfield branch; John Parry, Tradesman's National; James Mahaffey, Iron City bank; G. L. Walter, Workingmen's Savings bank; W. E. McGraw, Wood's Run Savings bank; John Sedden and R. H. Steigleder, People's Savings bank of Allegheny; Chas. Shaur, Real Estate bank.

J. B. Finley, Cashier of the People's Savings bank of Monongahela City, was elected an honorary member.

—The city of Cincinnati recently wishing to negotiate a loan, asked competitive subscriptions at the American Exchange National bank of New York, for $1,000,000. The bids received amounted to nearly $3,000,000, at prices ranging up to four per cent. premium and accrued interest.

These bonds are part of an issue of $10,000,000 authorized to be made for the construction by the city of a line of railroad from that city to Chattanooga.

The total indebtedness of the city of Cincinnati on November 1st, 1874, was $20,390,500

Deduct debt after the issue of the said bonds, the "present loan will be about..... 16,000,000

The property owned by the city is valued at..... 20,000,000

The property assessed for taxation in 1873 was..... 180,926,290

OFFICE OF TRASK & BISHOP,
BANKERS & BROKERS, No. 7 NEW STREET,
NEW YORK, February 11, 1875.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The stock market has been weak and feverish all day, and the temper of the street is very much inclined to the bear side. The earnings of our leading railroads for January show very large decrease when compared with last year, and in the Lake Shore company alone there is a falling off of over $400,000; while in the Toledo, Wabash and Western for the month is nearly $200,000. There was a report on the street to-day from Washington that the Pacific Mail bill, and 14th gold bill, would lose its extra subsidy, and hence the decline in that stock. Union Pacific has been well maintained by Mr. Gould to-day, who does not care to part with his stock until nearer to the election of directors, when he will make large reductions in the rates for messages over the wires of the Western Union Telegraph, a circumstance that the dividend will hardly be earned hereafter. Money remains easy at 3 per cent. on call.

Yours truly, TRASK & STONE.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

February 11, 1875.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	120	120				
U. S. 6's, 1881, reg	119½	119½				
5-20's, 1865	116½	116½				
5-20's, 1865, new	119½	119½				
5-20's, 1867	119½	119½				
5-20's, 1868	119½	119½				
Registered 6's	119½	119½				
10-40's, coupons	114½	114½				
10-40's, registered	114½	114½				
Currency 6's	125½	125½				
Pacific Mail	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
Western Union Tel.	72¾	73	73	72¾	72¾	72¾
New York Central	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½
Panama	111		112½			112½
Adams Express	100½		100½			100½
Wells-Fargo Express	81½		81½			81½
American Express	52		50			50
United States Express						
New York Central	101¼		101¼		101	101¼
Erie	28	28			28	28
Michigan Central	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾
Lake Shore	73½	73½	73½	73½	73½	73½
Illinois Central	104	104	104			
Cleve. & Pittsburgh	93	93	93			
Chicago & North'w'n	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
Chicago & Rock Island	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½
Pittsburgh	93	93	93	93	93	93
Fort Wayne	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Toledo, Wabash & Western	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½
Ohio & Mississippi	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½
Indiana, Bloom. & Western	17½	17½	17½	17½	17½	17½
Terre Haute	10	10	10	10	10	10
Terre Haute, pref	30	30	30	30	30	30
Atlantic & Pacific pref						
C. C. & I. C	85½	85½	85½	85½	85½	85½
Tennessee, old	64		64		65	
Tennessee, new	64		64		64	
South Carolina, April	30½		30½		30½	
Do July	30½		30½		30½	
Missouri 6's	92		92		92	

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	55¾	
Pennsylvania Central Scrip	197	
Reading, " of New Jersey	56¾	13.95
Oil Creek, sales	10½	
Lehigh Valley	68¾	69¾
Allegheny	91	44½
Central Transportation	44	
Imperial Transportation	50	94
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis mortgage bonds		77

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, February 11, 1875.

There are some signs of improvement in leading branches of trade, which give room for hope that by spring a moderate degree of activity may be restored to the mercantile interests of Pittsburgh. The glass trade, the wholesale and manufacturing business in chemicals, and the trade in copper, together with the produce and petroleum markets, are all showing more activity, and some of them give promise of an active spring's trade. On the other hand, the iron, hardware, dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes and hides and leather trades are still dull, which makes the aggregate volume of trade limited.

Changes in values are not very numerous to-day, the most noticeable change being in alcohol and highwines, which have undergone a sharp advance of 12@16c, in the past few days under the apprehension of an increased tax on spirits. In grain, corn is weak, while oats are steady, and wheat, barley and rye unchanged. Produce is moderately active, at about former quotations. In provisions, the jobbing prices of lard in tierces are a shade higher. Groceries are rather quiet.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,074	Apples, bbls	125
Corn, sks	950	Wheat, sks	157
Barley, sks	600	Oats, sks	1,418
Butter, pkgs	32	Bacon, pcs	1,428
Bacon, tcs	5	Hay, bales	245

The following quotations are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are ex-store or elevator:

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

GRAIN—The chief interest in the grain market to-day centered on corn, in which there were active transactions. About 2,500 bushels of grain changed hands at the Chamber of Commerce to-day, and the aggregate sales of the sale of grain, flour and chopfeed, was 43,924. Wheat was quiet, and not materially changed. Spring of red winter sold at $1 18, but this sale was generally considered above the market. We quote choice Kentucky white wheat at $1 20@1 25; Ohio and Illinois do at $1 20@1 25; amber do $1 16@1 20; Ohio and Pennsylvania red do $1 14@1 16. Corn was very active and the line between the short and long interests was very sharply drawn. Some of the sales reported were probably made to influence the market, but all such offerings were at once taken up by the opposing interest. The market first yielded slightly to the efforts of the "shorts," but subsequently rallied under the contrary influence, and subsequently closed at about former quotations, viz: shelled 75@76c per bushel for high mixed and yellow; high mixed 74@75c; car rules at 73@75c for prime yellow; 70@72c for mixed and white. In oats there were no transactions on Change through lack of offerings; the market is quotable at 55@56c per bushel for prime Eastern white; 64@65c for Ohio white; 62@63c for mixed. Rye and barley were nominal and unchanged. We noted the following sales in round lots:

2 cars red winter wheat	$1 18
1 car shelled corn, high mixed	72
1 car ear corn, prime yellow, on track	74
1 car ear corn, mixed	72
1 car ear corn, white	72
1 car shelled corn, high mixed	72

FLOUR—Trade in flour continues rather limited, and what transactions there are in round lots are at heavy concessions. Sales were reported at the Chamber of Commerce to-day of 100 barrels low-grade at $4 50 per barrel; 100 barrels at $5 50. The following are the wholesale prices of the local millers: No. 1 white wheat family, $7 50@8 00; No. 1 amber do, $7 25@7 50; red wheat flour $6 10; in sacks 30c off ₰ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers are as follows: Choice White Winter Extra family flour $8 00@8 25; Wisconsin $5 75@6 00; red winter wheat flour $5 75@6 00; rye flour $5 00; Graham flour $5 75; self-raising flour, in 6 ₰ packages, $6 25 ₰ dozen packages; cornmeal, old do $3 75; new $3 40@3 50; oatmeal $7 75@8 00.

HAY—The market is easy at yesterday's quotations. We quote prime timothy, on track, at $20 00@22 00 ₰ ton; No. 2 do $18 00@19 00; inferior $15 00@17 00; baled hay from store is quoted at $22 00@24 00. Loose hay is selling at $23 00@27 00 for No. 1; $21 00@24 00 for No. 2; straw is quoted at $12 00@13 00 ₰ ton.

MILL FEED—Bran is strong at $1 15@1 18 per cwt; shorts at $1 20@1 30 ₰ cwt; middlings at $1 45@1 50 ₰ cwt; chopfeed, $1 45@1 50 ₰ cwt; cornmeal is nominal at $2 00@2 05 ₰ cwt. A car of chop sold at the Chamber of Commerce to-day, at $1 60 per cwt.

GROCERIES.

Trade is rather quiet in the standard groceries, with prices generally unchanged. Revised quotations are as follows:

Green Coffees.	*Sugars.*
Fancy Rio	24c Standard A	10¾c
Prime Rio	23c Granulated B	10¼c
Prime Rio	22c Standard extra C	10c
Good Rio	20 c Franklin extra C	9¾c
Java	32c American extra C	9½c
	New Orleans	8@9½c
Roasted Coffees.	Cut loaf	12 c
Rio, in papers	29 c Crushed	12 c
Rio, in bulk	28½c Powdered	11¾c
Java, in papers	35 c Granulated	11¾c
Java, in bulk	40½c	
Teas.	*Molasses, ₰ gal.*
Young Hyson	50@81 00 Strictly prime N. O.	70c
Gunpowder	50@1 25 Prime	70c
Imperial	50@1 00 Good	60c
Japan	37½@1 00	*Syrups.*
Oolong	25@ 85 Ex. white drips	75c
Fancy	1 00 Sugar drips	65c
Souchong	25@ 85 Lower grades	45@50c
Rice. ₰ lb.	*Raisins.*
Choice Carolina	8 @9c Layers, ₰ box	$3 25
Patna	7½@8 c Valentias, ₰ lb	12 c
Rangoon	7½@7¾c Cal. clusters, ₰ box	2 75
Spices.	Prunes	11@12c
Cloves	50 c	*Starch.* ₰ lb.
Cassia	17@18½c Common	6½c
Nutmegs	40 @45 c Silver gloss	9½c
Pepper	25@ 27 c Corn	9½c
Candles.	*Soda.*
Star, full weight	18c Bi-carb, ₰ 100 lbs. kgs.	6c
Stearine	15c Bi-carb, ₰ lb papers	8c

PROVISIONS.

BACON—We quote shoulders at 5½c ₰ lb; rib sides are quoted at 11@12c; clear rib sides 11¾@12c; clear sides, 12c.

HAMS—Sugar-cured plain sugar cured new at 15c ₰ lb. Sugar-cured shoulders at 9½c ₰ lb; breakfast bacon is quoted at 13½c; dried beef, 11c; dried tongues, ₰ dozen, $7 00.

MESS PORK—The market is steady. We quote at $20 00@20 50 ₰ bbl.

LARD—Is firm at quotations. We quote prime lard, in tierces, ₰ lb, 14½c; half bbls do, 15c; refined, in tierces, 13½c; in 50 lbs tubs, in buckets, 15½c; in 2-lb caddies, 17½c; in 5-lb caddies, 16½c; in 3-lb pails do, 18c; in 5-lb pails do, 17½c; in 8-lb do, 16c.

LARD OIL—We quote extra No. 1 winter strained at $1 10@1 15 ₰ gallon.

TALLOW—We quote at 8@8½c ₰ lb for choice, and 7½@7¾c for medium.

DRIED BEEF—The supply is fair and prices are well sustained. We quote at 9@9½c ₰ lb.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, February 12, 1875.

The market for crude petroleum yesterday sustained a severe decline, and prices fell off more rapidly than at any time during the history of the article. The decline commenced on Wednesday afternoon, United being then quotable at about $1 70, and a steady decline took place for the rest of the day, and yesterday morning, until the nine lines was quotable at $1 42½ a decline of 27½c in a single day. Refined fell off a little, but the decrease in values was not proportionate, and, indeed, quotations are now nominally lower than before. This is partly due to the fact that the relative value of the article had not advanced as much as crude during the late improvement in prices.

CRUDE.

We quote United at wells at $1 40@1 45; Union and other lines are not quotable, as their values on the declining market are not established. Sales are tolerably active being 31,000 bbls in the river district, and 3,500 at other points in the oil region.

REFINED.

The market for refined shows a rather easier feeling, although prices are nominally unchanged. Sales were at 12½@12¾c for standard white on the cars.

New York—Spot refined is quoted at 14½c.

Philadelphia—Refined is quoted at 14½c for prompt delivery.

OIL BARRELS

are unchanged. We quote at $1 20@1 25 for country.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, February 11.—The *Courier* says: The market opened at $1 68@1 70 for United at the wells, declined to $1 55 at 2:30 P. M., when considerable was bought at these figures. Another decline took place until the market closed at $1 42½ asked. The transaction aggregated 40,000 bbls, and with a few transactions at these figures, at which the market closed, the sales for the day were 50,000 bbls.

The property owned by the city is valued at..... 20,000,000

The property assessed for taxation in 1873 was..... 180,926,290

OFFICE OF TRASK & BISHOP,
BANKERS & BROKERS, No. 7 NEW STREET,
NEW YORK, February 11, 1875.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The stock market has been weak and feverish all day, and the temper of the street is very much inclined to the bear side. The earnings of our leading railroads for January show very large decrease when compared with last year, and in the Lake Shore company alone there is a falling off of over $400,000; while in the Toledo, Wabash and Western for the month is nearly $200,000. There was a report on the street to-day from Washington that the Pacific Mail bill, and 14th gold bill, would lose its extra subsidy, and hence the decline in that stock. Union Pacific has been well maintained by Mr. Gould to-day, who does not care to part with his stock until nearer to the election of directors, when he will make large reductions in the rates for messages over the wires of the Western Union Telegraph, a circumstance that the dividend will hardly be earned hereafter. Money remains easy at 3 per cent. on call.

Yours truly, TRASK & STONE.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

February 11, 1875.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	120	120				
U. S. 6's, 1881, reg	119½	119½				
5-20's, 1865	116½	116½				
5-20's, 1865, new	119½	119½				
5-20's, 1867	119½	119½				
5-20's, 1868	119½	119½				
Registered 6's	119½	119½				
10-40's, coupons	114½	114½				
10-40's, registered	114½	114

THE

Pittsburgh Daily Commercial,

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

Now is the Time to Subscribe.

The conductors of the COMMERCIAL have for some time contemplated a Reduction in the Price of the Paper to Subscribers, where delivered by Carriers or Agents, and now announce that from and after MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1875, the terms to such will be

Fifteen Cents Per Week.

Leave your orders for the Carrier at the Counting Room of this office.

CITY MATTERS.

FOR one dollar per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 24, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., February 11, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A.M.	29.68	36	100		Calm.	Lt. r'n.
2 P.M.	29.80	39	78	W.	Brisk.	Cloudy
9 P.M.	30.05	31	90	W.	Brisk.	Clear.

Mean barometer....29.9 Highest thermom....39
Mean thermom.....2 Lowest thermom.....10

The Rising Mains.

Judges Sterrett and Stowe will hear the argument in the rising mains case, this morning, in the Common Pleas Court No. 1.

Ejectment Suits.

Daniel McGurk yesterday brought actions in ejectment against Robert Manning and John Gracey, to recover possession of two lots of ground, owned respectively by the defendants, in McGurk's plan, in the Twenty-first ward.

Fire on the South Side.

About one o'clock yesterday morning a two-story frame dwelling on Mt. Washington, owned and occupied by John Harman, was set on fire by a live coal falling from grate and rolling out upon the floor. The fire spread so rapidly that the house and furniture were almost totally destroyed in about fifteen minutes; the inmates having barely time to save their clothing. The total loss is about $2,000, upon which there is an insurance of $1,000.

Meeting of Brick Makers.

A meeting of brick makers of Pittsburgh and Allegheny was held in old City Hall yesterday afternoon to consider the rate of wages for the ensuing season:

The following is the schedule of prices agreed upon:

Merchantile brick, $8 50 per thousand.
All hard building brick, $9 per thousand.
Paving brick, $11 per thousand.
Selected, front and paving brick, $12 per thousand.

It will be seen that there is no abatement from last year's prices.

Cruelty to Animals.

Officer Dean, of the Humane Society, yesterday arrested John Sullivan, a driver on the Pleasant Valley Railway, who is charged with cruelty to a mule with a split hoof, in that he did compel the animal to work when it was unfit for service. The accused was taken before Alderman McMasters, who committed him, in default of bail in $300, to answer at the next term of the Court of Quarter Sessions.

The same officer also arrested Joseph Frazier, driver of a metal wagon, and took him before Alderman Anderson, on the charge of overloading his wagon, causing his horses to suffer greatly in drawing the heavy load. The accused was fined ten dollars and costs.

Eleventh Ward Republican Nominations.

The Republicans of the Eleventh ward, this city, held their primary election and nominated the following ticket;

Select Council—A. G. McCandless.
Common Council—Henry Voegamp.
School Directors—John L. Feerst, G. W. Rankin.
Alderman—Domineck Gallaher.
Constable—Wm. Richardson.
Board of Revision—Robert A. Reed.
Assessor—Robert King.
First District—District Assessor—Wm. A. Geissenheimer. Judge—F. Schnitze. Inspector—R. P. Judge—James M. Smith.
Second District—District Assessor—William Jackson. Judge—George W. Culp. Inspector—R. D. King.
Third District—District Assessor—Henry Schonhorst. Judge—James M. McEwen. Inspector—Charles Caldwell.
Fourth District—District Assessor—Frederick Crist. Judge—James M. Sleeth. Inspector—John Wandless.

The Local Option Law.

The *United Presbyterian*, in an editorial on the proposed repeal of the Local Option law, remarks: The law was made as the result of a wide-spread temperance discussion and after long trial of the license system. Who ask now for its repeal? The temperance men do not. We do not refer to political prohibitionists, but to all active laborers for temperance. Some who voted for local option may now oppose it, but many who voted against it would now vote for it. Why not give them the opportunity? Do the churches ask for its repeal? Do our courts? Are the names of our judges on petitions for repeal? We think not. But, to a man, the whole liquor interest ask the repeal. This shows that in its working it is not favorable to the liquor interest. That is a strong argument in its favor. Some who suppose certain trade interests are affected by it may ask the repeal, but can they produce the statistics that show a set loss? Some who look to party interests may ask it. But the question that lies below both trade and party interest is, what is best for the morals of the community? Our legislators should look to the highest interests of all the community and of the State.

A Solemn Roll Call.

The First Associate Reformed Synod of the West, (a large and influential body, which ceased to exist as a separate ecclesiastical court on the formation of the United Presbyterian denomination,) met in Allegheny City, a few days ago, for the first time in fifteen years. The *United Presbyterian* says: To prepare the roll of the meeting, the roll of the Synod as it stood on the minute book was called. As the calling proceeded, deep solemnity pervaded the meeting. There was a tremor in the Clerk's voice, and there were tears in many eyes. Many changes have taken place. Brethren whose places were seldom vacant are now in distant parts of the church, beyond any such reunion of old-time colaborers. And many will never answer to any roll-call on earth. As the names were called the familiar forms were in our minds, but no voice was heard. God has called his roll and they have answered on high. It is a long, honorable list. Noble men, they were, and they did a great work. Such men as Shields, Connor, McKinstry, Shafer, Wilson, Lorimer, Gracey and Joseph H. Pressly are not easily forgotten. When the names of the fathers Whitelaw, Pagan, Findley, and the other Pressly ceased to be called here, they did not pass from the hearts of their sons. Greater even than when they lived does their worth now appear, and each year only makes their memory more fragrant.

THE TAXPAYERS' UNION.

The Democratic Ticket Indorsed.

The Executive Committee of the Taxpayers' Union met again yesterday, Mr. Finley in the chair.

In the matter of the *quo warranto* issued to Mayor McCarthy, Mr. John W Riddell reported that the death of ex-Mayor Blackmore probably ended the case.

Judge Mellon said that the duty of contesting the legality of the Mayoralty election was to be taken from the shoulders of the Union and assumed by the Democratic candidates in case of their election.

Captain Ward thought the Union should have nominated a Labor ticket.

Mr. King introduced Mr. Joseph M. Carson, chairman of the late Democratic city Convention, and member of the State Legislature.

Mr. Carson made a speech, asking the indorsement of the Democratic ticket. He requested the Union, also, to prepare the draft of notice of Assembly providing for salaries for all city officers.

Judge Mellon urged the indorsement of the Democratic ticket.

Mr. Wallace moved that the Democratic nominees be indorsed, and the motion was seconded by Captain Ward. It was then discussed by Messrs. Bole, Sackett and others, all of whom favored it.

Mr. O'Keefe took occasion to belabor the Board of Health, and argued that that institution was an expensive nuisance.

Judge Mellon amended Mr. Wallace's motion that an address be prepared and placed before the people, showing the standing of the Union. The amendment was accepted, and, the motion being put, the Democratic nominees were unanimously indorsed.

After some further discussion, Judge Mellon and Mr. Riddell were appointed a committee to draft the act of Assembly attaching salaries to city officers, and also to prepare a bill repealing the law allowing ten per cent. for the collection of personal taxes.

Mr. Norton offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That we, as taxpayers, recommend to the voters of the several wards to vote for such candidates only for Councils and ward officers as are in favor of economy and reform in our municipal affairs, irrespective of party.

Adjourned.

THE CITY FINANCES.

THE APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUE FOR 1875.

Action of the Finance Committee—Interesting Figures—Old Borough Separate Indebtedness.

A special meeting of the Finance Committee of Pittsburgh Councils was held yesterday afternoon for the purpose of considering the appropriation ordinance for 1875. The attendance of members was very large and Mr. John Shipton, chairman, presided.

The question of sureties for city depositories was first considered, and after some discussion it was decided that each bank selected as a depository shall be required to give security to the amount of at least $400,000, the bondsmen to be persons not identified with the bank.

The sub-committee appointed to draft the appropriation ordinance, through Mr. Aiken, then reported, and after lengthy consideration the ordinance was adopted as follows:

APPROPRIATIONS.

No. 1. Interest	$ 157,000
No. 2. Salaries	30,000
No. 3. Printing	20,000
No. 4. Fire Department	135,000
No. 5. Police	207,000
No. 6. Water Department	100,000
No. 7. Streets	110,000
No. 8. Pittsburgh Gas Company	34,300
No. 9. Diamond markets	6,000
No. 10. Monongahela wharf	2,500
No. 11. Allegheny wharf	1,000
No. 12. Weigh scales	1,000
No. 13. Contingent fund	50,000
No. 14. Board of Health	18,000
No. 15. East End Gas Company	20,000
No. 16. City Property	10,000
No. 17. Finance fund	20,000
No. 18. Sinking fund	28,772
No. 20. Fifth ward market	100
No. 21. City Hall furnishing, etc	2,000
No. 22. Roads	30,000
No. 23. Surveys	10,000
No. 24. Water extension	185,871
No. 25. Water extension loan interest	257,000
No. 26. Water extension loan sinking fund	88,268
No. 27. Fifth avenue market	1,500
No. 28. Special sinking fund	7,000
No. 29. Lawrenceville sinking fund	2,250
No. 30. South Side market	2,300
No. 31. South Side wharf	1,500
No. 32. Equalization	20,000
No. 33. South Side gas company	16,000
No. 34. Fire department, loan interest and sinking fund	24,000
No. 37. West Pittsburgh gas company	8,000
Total	$1,989,821

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS FOR 1875.

The receipts from the various sources of revenue, are estimated as follows:

City tax, 5¾ mills	$ 441,000
Fire tax, one mill	127,000
City special, 1¼ mills	32,000
Lawrenceville special, one mill	9,000
Water Works, interest tax 1⅜ mills	175,000
Sinking fund tax, 1 mills	127,000
Business tax, 1½ mills	149,000
Water rents	267,000
Monongahela wharf	10,000
Allegheny wharf	2,000
Mayor's office	40,000
Diamond markets	45,000
Fifth avenue market	2,000
City Surgeon	3,000
Vehicle licenses	31,574
Street railways	2,750
Building Inspector	2,500
Interest bank balances	10,000
Streets	12,000
South Side market	1,500
South Side wharf	4,500
Weigh scales	3,000
Ap. No. 20, streets and sewer assessments in excess of amount due contractors	50,000
City Building Commission, amount on hand	14,000
Total	$1,589,824

SOUTH SIDE INDEBTEDNESS.

The following amounts are appropriated to meet the South Side indebtedness falling due during the year. The tax millage is fixed by the Court, and will remain unchanged until the entire debt is paid off:

Ormsby	$ 2,250 90
East Birmingham	10,540 98
St. Clair	2,125 88
Birmingham, special	4,300 00
Allentown	501 00
Mt. Washington	2,306 96
Union	1,000 00
Temperanceville	3,881 25
Temperanceville, special for Main street	4,500 00
Total	$30,550 40

The rates of special tax to pay these amounts will be as follows:

Ormsby	1 mill.
East Birmingham	2½ mills.
St. Clair	1 mill.
Birmingham	1 mill.
Allentown	½ mill.
Mt. Washington	1 mill.
Union	½ mill.
Temperanceville	½ mills.
Temperanceville, special for Main street	4 mills.

SOUTH SIDE WATER TAX.

During the consideration of the tax levy, Mr. Fetterman moved that the South Side district be exempt from paying tax for water extension. He stated that they derived no benefit from the water works, and should not pay for the advantages enjoyed by others.

Mr. Atterbury said that the best engineers of the country had stated that it was impossible to connect the Upper and Lower new basins; and, more than that, the South Siders did not want any water from the new works, as they were already supplied with purer and better water.

Considerable discussion was had on the matter, when the motion was put and lost by a vote of 5 ayes to 12 nays.

On motion, the ordinance was then ordered to be presented to Councils with an affirmative recommendation.

City Attorney Bigelow read an act which he had prepared to be presented to the Legislature, for the authorizing of the borrowing of sufficient money to complete the new water works, and providing that the money cannot be devoted to any other purpose.

The act was affirmatively recommended to Councils, to be forwarded to Harrisburg for passage.

On motion, adjourned to meet again on Saturday afternoon.

THE CONDUIT INJUNCTION.

It is Continued by the Court—Bail Fixed at $10,000.

In the Court of Common Pleas No. 1, yesterday morning, the motion to continue the injunction issued against the Columbia Conduit Company, at the instance of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, came on for argument. This injunction restrains the Conduit Company from placing their pipes in the bed of Powers' run, under the tracks of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Mr. Dalzell, on behalf of the railroad company, said that he had no additional affidavits to file, and he understood that the counsel for the other side were not going to file any.

Mr. Boyle, representing the Conduit Company, said he had one affidavit to file. He then presented the affidavit of John H. McIlroy, of the Conduit Company, setting forth that the loss and damage to their company on account of their pipe having been torn up, amounted to five hundred dollars per day, which fact he was able to prove. Mr. Barton then objected to the bond which the railroad company had filed, claiming that the amount, one thousand dollars, was too small. The point was also raised by Mr. Barton that the Court had not now jurisdiction in this case, on account of there being another bill in equity between the same parties pending in the Common Pleas Court No. 2.

Judge Stowe said he thought that made no difference.

The Court then made an order continuing the injunction and increasing the bond of the railroad company to ten thousand dollars, the bond to be filed within five days.

OUR CITY MARKETS.

Receipts and Expenditures for 1874.

Superintendent of Markets, Mr. Joseph Caskey, made the following detailed statement of the receipts from, and expenditures for, the City Markets during the year, from which we extract the following:

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS.

Diamond Market, per Caskey	$ 20,699 21
City Hall, per Caskey	1,339 97
Diamond Market, per Hamilton	20,936 18
Fifth avenue Market, per Caskey	2,067 83
Fifth avenue Market, per Moore	269 95
South side Market, per Hamilton	4,633 19
Ninth ward Market, per Moon	460 79
Total	$49,491 35

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES.

Diamond Market	$ 5,853 82
Fifth avenue Market	1,797 88
South Side Market	1,292 86
Ninth ward Market	370 60
Total	$9,316 11

CONTRIBUTIONS.

A Special Appeal to Ironworkers.

To Engine Builders, Founders and Machinists, Allegheny and Pittsburgh:

The Executive Committee on Relief of Kansas-Nebraska sufferers have appointed us a sub-committee to solicit contributions from you.

Will not each one respond? Promptness will enhance the value of every gift. Draw checks to order of James Laughlin, Sr., Esq. We will make direct and public acknowledgment.

We also suggest that we invite our employees to join us, and on next pay day to give one-third of one day's wages to this fund. Very respectfully,

H. K. PORTER,
R. C. TORTEN,
Committee.

PITTSBURGH, February 11, 1875.

How to Deal With Tramps.

Judge Junkin, of Perry county, has decided that neither justices of the peace, sheriffs nor constables have any authority to interfere with or apprehend vagrants or tramps except as provided by the acts of February 21, 1797, and June 12, 1836, that is, upon hearing and committal; and furthermore, that the sentence must be to the county jail. He also decided that no justice has authority to issue permits to tramps, to obtain meals at either the poor-house or jail, and make the county pay for the meals furnished. The only way, therefore, for communities visited by tramps is to support them privately or have them arrested, convicted and sentenced by the justice, when they will be kept at the expense of the county.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting Last Night—The Free Pipe Bill Indorsed—The Official Newspaper Ordinance—City Expenses, Etc., Etc.

The Council of Allegheny City held their regular meeting last night.

SELECT BRANCH.

The following is the substance of the most important business transacted in this branch:

Mr. Hartman, a petition asking Councils to assent to the passage of a bill by the Legislature, making a discrimination in levying taxes on city and suburban property. Referred.

Mr. Callery moved that Allegheny's Representatives be instructed not to push the bill until Councils had considered the measure. Agreed to.

Mr. Voegtly presented the report of the Finance Committee, which was received.

The same gentleman called up the following ordinances: Ordinance fixing the bond of the Health Officer at $1,000; ordinance authorizing the Treasurer to borrow $50,000; ordinance authorizing the issue of $40,000 worth of six per cent. sewer bonds; ordinance levying a city, poor, business and sewerage tax, and establishing the rates of water rents, all of which were passed finally.

Mr. Voegtly also presented the Controller's report of the expenditures of the month, as follows:

EXPENSES FOR THE MONTH.

Salaries	$ 2,912 27
Fire Department	15,421 65
Printing	901 23
Streets	6,189 85
Wharves and landings	29 78
Water Works	225 00
Police	3,924 28
Contingent Fund	112 77
Water Works	1,380 49
Gas	4,883 55
City Property	312 61
Health	109 00
Total	$38,921 01

Mr. Ackley called up the ordinance to authorize the construction of a main sewer from Washington avenue along Fremont to Taggart and from Taggart to Charles streets. Passed.

Ordinance opening Refuge street from Kerr to Wilkins street. Laid over.

Ordinance authorizing the opening of a street from Boyle to the first alley east of Federal street. Passed.

A resolution directing the Mayor to file the bond of the city in the opening of the aforesaid street passed finally.

POLICE.

Mr. Heagy presented the report of the Police Committee.

He also called up the ordinance for the increase of the police force ten per cent.

The ordinance was lost by a vote of 11 to 5.

The ordinance providing that detectives should be allowed to retain for their use all fees and rewards payable for services under the act of Assembly, was next taken up. As the ordinance provided that said fees, which have been held back by Mayor Fleming, should be paid over, Mr. Hockenstine said he would not agree to vote for the ordinance with the back pay clause in it. Accordingly, on his motion, it was resolved to strike this feature might be stricken out of it.

Mr. Voegtly offered an ordinance creating a sinking fund and providing for the levying of a tax therefor. Laid over.

An ordinance for the opening and widening of Harrison street, passed finally.

An ordinance for the repeal of an ordinance for the opening of Vinial street, passed finally.

NEW BUSINESS.

Mr. McKelvy offered a resolution asking the Legislature to pass the Free Pipe bill. Passed.

A COMMITTEE ON TRAMPS.

Also, a resolution that a committee of five be appointed, two from Select and three from Common Council, to devise means for furnishing tramps work and ridding the city of those who refused to accept it. The resolution was unanimously adopted and Mr. McKelvy and Mr. Heagy were appointed

Common Council business was next considered and all concurred in.

Adjourned.

COMMON BRANCH.

This body was called to order at eight o'clock.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented and referred as follows: From Dalzell & Parker, to erect a frame stable on McDonald alley; C. C. Grier & Co., frame office on Grant avenue; for opening Pasture lane from Back lane to the Reserve township line.

ORDINANCES.

The following ordinances were acted on: Authorizing the Poor Directors to convey a strip of the farm to the West Penn Railroad Company. Referred to Poor Farm Committee. Fixing time of keeping city offices open, as follows: At the Treasury, from eight A. M. to four P. M., and from June 1st to November 1st, from seven to nine P. M.; City Controller and City Engineer, from eight A. M. to seven P. M., and from one to six P. M. Referred to Finance Committee.

RESOLUTIONS

directing the city Engineer to fix the grade of Lamber alley; of the Ward; for the repairing of River avenue from Reed's planing mill to Herr's Island; for a gas lamp on Center street, Fifth ward; requiring the Controller to report the amount forthwith, were referred. Also, resolution directing the viewers on Bates street, Fifth ward, to report a view at the next meeting of Council. Passed.

An ordinance was presented by Mr. Lautner, from the Gas Committee, relieving the Superintendent of the Gas Works from superintending the placing of gas posts and lamps, and providing for the appointment of a person to attend to the duty named. Referred back to be printed.

From the Committee on Wooden Buildings—Ordinance granting Richard Nuttle permission to erect a frame stable on the rear of lot No. 177 North avenue. Passed.

From the Finance Committee—Ordinance changing the market day from Friday to Thursday. Referred back to be printed.

SELECT COUNCIL BUSINESS

was taken up and concurred in, except when after some debate Councils refused reconsidering an ordinance providing for an outlot from Henderson street to Boyle street, and for grading and paving the same. Laid over.

ADJOURNED MEETING.

Mr. Cook—Resolution fixing Friday evening, February 12, for an adjourned meeting to consider the appropriation ordinance and other business of Select Council. Passed.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

The ordinance relative to the election of the city official newspapers was called up. The ordinance, as amended at the last meeting, provides for the selection of two daily papers, instead of three—one in English and one in German.

Mr. Sholes was in favor of selecting the paper printed in Allegheny.

Mr. Johnson held that there was only one way in which the Allegheny *Mail* could be selected as an official paper. This was by putting in the lowest bid. He thought well of the proprietor of that paper, but thought he would do himself and the people a good turn by discharging the editor.

Mr. Golden offered to amend the amendment striking out the word "three," that the English paper shall be published in Allegheny city, provided it do not charge more than the other paper. Lost.

A motion to refer the ordinance back to the Printing Committee was, after a lengthy discussion, lost.

The question then recurring on the ordinance as amended at the last meeting, the call of the yeas and nays resulted—yeas, 25; nays, none. So the ordinance was passed.

Mr. Cochran called up the ordinance providing for the election of Janitor of City Hall by the Committee on City Property, which was passed—yeas, 25; nays, none.

The action of Select Council in relation to the Free Pipe bill was concurred in. Also, resolution concerning tramps. The Chair appointed on the part of Common Council Messrs. Golden, Pentecost and Sholes.

Adjourned.

THE LAST SAD RITES.

Funeral of the Late George W. Jones—Immense Demonstration—Magnificent Floral Tributes.

The funeral of the late George Wilson Jones, which took place yesterday from his residence, Carson street, Twenty-fourth ward, was the most imposing demonstration of the kind had in Pittsburgh for a long time. Deceased was a member of the firm of Jones & Laughlins, proprietors of the American Iron Works, and, as general manager of the works for the past twenty years had endeared himself to the three thousand or more men in their employ by his genial manners and kind consideration. The employees of the different branches vied with each other in tributes to their late friend, and with the attendant Knights Templar, Masons and members of other orders and citizens generally, there was a larger assemblage at and in the vicinity of the residence and in the funeral procession than probably ever participated on a similar occasion here.

The Knights Templar, in their beautiful uniform, attended during the day and had charge of the remains. During the whole forenoon there was a constant stream of persons, old and young, passing through the rooms and taking a last look at the deceased. The body lay in an elegant coffin, covered and surrounded by a magnificent array of floral tributes contributed by different departments of the works and by other friends. Among the contributions we may mention the following: From the Firemen of the departments, a crown and cross of white flowers; a wreath, anchor and star.

From Mr. William McClurg, a beautiful wreath with a cross in the center.

From the clerks at the warehouse, a magnificent wreath of white flowers and laurel surmounted by a white dove.

From Mr. John C. Hays, a fine selection of flowers.

There were also a number of other contributions of a similar character.

The funeral procession started shortly after two o'clock, and consisted of one hundred and sixty carriages containing friends of deceased. The body was interred in the Allegheny cemetery.

"CHALK it up on a lump of ice," said a boat to a down-town barkeeper the other day, "that will be sure to liquidate the account when the next thaw comes."

OIL CREEK AND ALLEGHENY.

Meeting of the Stockholders—The Annual Report—Condition of the Affairs of the Road—Improved Prospects for the Future—Election of Officers.

A large meeting of the stockholders of the Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad Company was held on the 10th instant, in Philadelphia, and was called to order at twelve o'clock by Mr. George Griscom, who was elected to preside, and Mr. John S. Vanzandt was chosen Secretary.

The annual report of the President of the Company, John Scott, Esq., was read. It sets forth that the condition of the Company is as follows:

Total earnings, 1873	$1,057,283 20
Total earnings, 1874	886,851 72
Total expenses, 1873	724,996 41
Total expenses, 1874	562,119 68
Net earnings, 1873	332,787 05
Net earnings, 1874	284,732 04
Decrease	$ 58,055 01

The President of the road, William Phillips, died last spring, and in April last Hon. John Scott was chosen President.

After this Mr. Daniel McCargo was appointed receiver, and has since managed the affairs of the road in a most satisfactory manner.

On motion of Mr. J. J. Woodward the report was received and ordered to be printed in pamphlet form, with any suggestions in relation to the future prospects of the road that the President can furnish to the stockholders.

The President stated that the condition of the affairs of the road was considerably improved, but he could not go into details at the present time.

From the financial report it is learned that the assets of the company are as follows:

Construction and equipment	$9,011,213 09
Materials on hand	48,512 23
Contingent fund, bonds redeemed	50,578 66
Due from agents	3,873 43
Balance in hand of Treasurer	45,494 04
Individuals and companies	59,983 98
Titusville and Petroleum Centre Railroad Company	101,421 02
Sundry assets not available	83,225 68
Total	$9,018,882 22

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$4,930,450 00
First mortgage bonds	2,580,000 00
Consolidated mortgage	1,100,000 00
Due other Railroad companies	139,755 88
Unpaid vouchers and pay-rolls	106,945 77
Miscellaneous liabilities	31,249 76
Profit and loss, to balance	1,190,524 81
Total	$9,018,882 22

Mr. George S. Fox stated that he hoped the Company could pay the interest on its bonds, so that a foreclosure may be prevented and the Company kept intact. He deprecated litigation, which would ensue in case of a foreclosure. He would move that the interest be paid, but he thought such a motion would lead to a long debate.

The President replied that the company was in default last May, and is about in the same condition now.

Mr. Fox said if the road was owing the interest it ought to be paid, even if the balance had to be raised by loan or advance from the stockholders, so as to prevent the courts from wiping out the very existence of the organization.

The President read a letter from Mr. Joseph D. Potts, who says the claim of the Empire Transportation Company for $1,000 is now in shape to be sued out. The foreclosure would wipe out this judgment, as well as that of Root & Rush.

Mr. McCargo stated that the foreclosure was in the interest of the stockholders.

A Stockholder—They have no valid claims.

Mr. Fox—Cannot the claims be settled by compromise? If he had such a claim he would take $10 rather than have the whole claim wiped out by a foreclosure. The road is advertised for sale.

A Stockholder—There is a claim for floating debt of $300,000.

A member of the committee said if the company would pay the interest next May the receiver would be removed.

An election for managers was held, with the following result:

John Scott, Pittsburgh; Wm. M. Lyon, Pittsburgh; Wm. P. Shinn, Pittsburgh; David A. Stewart, Pittsburgh; John W. Moffly, Philadelphia; Levi N. Wagner, Philadelphia; John N. Schriver, Philadelphia.

The meeting then adjourned.

RETROCESSION

Petition for a Legislative Commission.

Reference has already been made to an effort on the part of rural land-owners in the Fourth End to obtain a separation from the city, on the ground that their farms are not now and cannot be benefitted by the police, water, health or fire departments of the city; that the rental will not pay half the taxes, that there is no demand for property, and hence it cannot be sold; and that the onerous taxes imposed amount to virtual confiscation. Having set forth all of these facts, petitions which are addressed to the House of Representatives) concludes as follows:

"Your petitioners, therefore, pray that a proper commission be appointed to examine into their grievances, and to appraise all and every improvement made by said city, in said rural districts since consolidation, and to award all moneys expended therein or therefor, and to report a proper method of assessment and repayment thereof to the city, after deducting for taxes already paid by said property, and to report a proper line of division between the actually urban and rural districts of said city, with a view of their separation; and that a law may be enacted for such division and the redesign of the districts reported as rural, to their former status as townships of said county.

"And your petitioners will ever pray, &c."

This effort to "dissolve partnership and wind up the concern" is confined to the exclusively rural portions of the Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards, where the owners of property have no hope of being able to sell off in lots, and realizing so as to justify the high rate of taxation.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

But a few more nights, in all human probability, remain of the performance of "The Sea of Ice." Those who have not witnessed the extraordinarily sensational scenic effects which this play introduces, nor enjoyed the effective acting of Miss Charlotte Thompson, Mr. Morrison and the stock company, should take an early opportunity to do so.

The Gilmore Concert To-Night.

This evening, at Library Hall, our citizens are to have the pleasure of listening to a grand concert by Gilmore's celebrated Twenty-second Regiment Band, from New York, assisted by a young and cultured concert singer, Miss Emma C. Thursby. In picking nothing to say that nearly every one who listened to the band on its former visit to our city, in December last, will be present to-night, reinforced by hundreds of others. The sale of seats, which has been going on at Hale's music store, 103 Smithfield street, has been well attended; and everything augurs well for a full house. The tickets, including reserved places, have been put at the very reasonable price of one dollar each, so that no one can complain of the exorbitant rate, as was the case with a recent concert in the same hall.

Concerning the concert given by the band in Baltimore on Tuesday evening the *American*, one of the fairest papers in the country, has the following complimentary remarks:

"The selections embraced in the programme last night were mostly of that popular sort, not verging into trash, but enjoyable to every ear attuned to sweet sounds, and the manner in which they were performed was very satisfying. The band is most excellently balanced. The wood instruments are possessed of a clear, smooth quality of tone, and the brass is particularly mellow and rich, giving forth more of that character of tone than is usually found in such instruments.

"Mr. Arbuckle, the famous cornet performer, and Lefebre, the talented saxaphone soloist, each contributed to the pleasures of the evening by the performance of solos on their respective instruments, and each was warmly encored.

"The vocalist of the evening, Miss Emma C. Thursby, who created so favorable an impression at the Peabody concert last Saturday night last, won additional honors by the beauty of her delivery of Proch's air and variations, and Bishop's Echo Song. The quality of her voice is sweet and clear, her scales are well formed, her chest notes good, and her staccatti firm and brilliant, and altogether she possesses just such qualifications as the favors from the most exacting audiences."

All who have failed to secure seats should go to Hale's this morning, as the hall will undoubtedly be crowded.

Fifth Avenue Theater.

A second hearing of Haverly's Minstrels served to strengthen the good impression created on Wednesday evening. The audience of last night was larger than on their first appearance, and were warm in the bestowal of marks of commendation. With such comedians as Barlow, Wilson and Morris, such singers as the California quartet, such song-and-dance men as Primrose and West, and such a banjoist as Ned French, the auditors have nothing left to wish for. They do everything on the programme splendidly, and of course reap their reward in an abundance of applause. As the troupe remain for two nights longer, every lover of minstrelsy should make it a point to go and hear them. A matinee will be given to-morrow afternoon.

Trimble's Varietics Theater.

The new programme presented at this house, last evening, was witnessed and enjoyed by a good sized audience. Many new things were introduced, and everything was well done. The same bill will be given to-night.

Equity Case.

James Gallagher, of Union township, yesterday filed a bill in equity against Matthew Dornin, to compel a settlement. The parties were engaged in the butchering business, and the plaintiff alleges that defendant owes him money and refuses to settle.

THROUGH the efforts of President Wilson and Mr. Pitcairn, of the Board of Fire Commissioners, the firemen were paid yesterday for the month of January.

THE PIPE BILL.

Pittsburghers at Work in Philadelphia.

A meeting of the Executive Council of the Philadelphia Board of Trade was held in that city, on Tuesday evening, to take further action on the pipe line bill.

Mr. Morris, chairman of the Committee on Inland Transportation, reported the following resolution, as expressive of the opinions of the board in regard to the question at issue.

Resolved, That we request our Senators and Representatives in the Legislature of Pennsylvania that they take such action upon Senate bill No. 66, entitled "A supplement to an act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations, approved the 29th day of April, 1874, and to extend the provisions of said act to embrace within the provisions of the same transportation of oil and natural gas by means of pipe lines," as will protect the interests of the State and preserve the petroleum trade to the commercial emporium of Pennsylvania.

Mr. J. D. Weeks, of the Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburgh, was introduced and gave a brief history of the bill, which originated in the Chamber of Commerce of which he was a member. The bill and memorial were indorsed by that body and approved at a general meeting. He took the bill to Harrisburg and there was no difference between those presented in the Senate and House of Representatives. Every refiner but two in Pittsburgh signed the memorial, and the majority of the representatives of the different interests in Pittsburgh also signed it. All they wanted was a bill allowing a pipe line to be laid in Allegheny county. The city of Pittsburgh, through its Councils has refused to allow the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to carry crude oil through the city. Pittsburgh, he said, was losing its oil trade. One thousand barrels or more are being sent to Baltimore a day, while but few come to this city over the Pennsylvania Railroad, which, he said, was owing to the action of the latter company. Cleveland is shipping oil cheaper to the seaboard to-day than Pittsburgh. He said that Pittsburgh had offered to take one-half the stock of a pipe line to run between Pittsburgh and this city, and oil could be brought here much cheaper than by rail.

Dr. Hostetter, of Pittsburgh, made a brief address, reiterating the statements made by the former speakers. He thought it unnatural for Allegheny county to be in the oil regions and yet deprived of this trade. The oil was going to Baltimore because it could be sent there cheaper than to Philadelphia.

Mr. Israel W. Morris believed, from the facts obtained by the committee, that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company would compete for the oil trade, and carry it as cheaply to this city as it is carried to Baltimore. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company had recently cut rates very materially, but this the Pennsylvania Central would not stand for any length of time. He would be glad to see the resolutions adopted as prescribed by the committee.

Colonel J. Price Wetherill also hoped it would pass, although it should have expressed more. He said the State tax of six or eight million dollars was collected almost entirely from railroad corporations, and the Legislature should, therefore, be very careful how they affected the interests of these companies.

Mr. Allen did not think the channels of trade could be shut up. All we want in this city, he said, is free competition. He did not think the present bill was a good one, but wanted the Legislature to pass a free Pipe law, with proper restrictions. He would vote for the resolutions, although they do not go far enough.

The resolution was then unanimously adopted and the council adjourned.

SUMMARY PUNISHMENT.

Man Shot While Committing a Burglary —He is Tracked to His Hiding Place by Blood in the Snow—Several Arrests.

Conrad Roderus keeps a tavern on Second avenue, in the Twenty-third ward. About two o'clock yesterday morning Mr. Roderus heard a noise in the cellar of his house, and surmising that thieves were at work there, he armed himself with a double-barreled shot-gun, charged with shot, and proceeded to reconnoiter. Opening a side door he saw two men standing near the entrance to the cellar and a third just emerging from the basement. He fired on the fellow who was coming out of the cellar, and fearing a return shot from the others he shut the door. Opening the door cautiously a minute or two later a pistol shot was discharged at him, but without effect. The firing was heard by Officer Delehanty, who came to the house to ascertain the cause. At the approach of the officer the burglars fled.

Mr. Roderus went into the cellar to ascertain the extent of the depredations, and found that one keg of butter, a keg of lard, two kegs of white lead, and a number kegs of cider had been removed. A large kettle, holding about twenty gallons, had been filled with whisky from a barrel in the cellar, and it was evident that the whisky was for the purpose of carrying it away, the other things having been previously removed.

The officer found marks of blood in the snow, and by these he tracked the thieves to the river bank, where he discovered one Michael Tunney, who keeps a boarding house in that locality. Tunney was arrested and taken to the Fourteenth ward station. Detective Moessner arrived about this time, and the two officers made further search for the burglars. They succeeded in Tunney's house, where they found and arrested the wounded thief, who proved to be a boarder named John White. They afterward arrested Frank Tunney, Pat. Wallace and William Speedling, all of whom boarded at Tunney's, and are suspected of having been engaged in the robbery. They were all brought to the Central Station, where White's wounds were dressed by Dr. McCoy. It was found that the shot fired by Roderus had taken effect on the left side of White's head, lacerating the scalp, but not inflicting any serious injury. White admitted that he had been engaged in the robbery, but refused to state whether or not he had any accomplices. The kegs containing the liquor were subsequently found near the place where Tunney was arrested. The liquor had been allowed to run out. The kegs of butter and lard were found at the same place. The accused will be examined before Mayor McCarthy this morning.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

A petition in bankruptcy having been filed against the Citizens' Oil Refining Company, the usual order to show cause was granted. The petition is signed by fourteen different banks.

Robert White, bankrupt, Allegheny City. Order made for a meeting of the creditors to consider a proposition of the debtor for a composition of their debts.

In the case of the United States vs. Wm.